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IN THE MATTER OF RUIZ

ELECTRONIC RECORDING

February 16, 2023



250 E 200 S. Suite 350 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 www.DepoMaxMerit.com

Toll Free 800-337-6629 Phone 801-328-1188 Fax 801-328-1189

1 TINA COATES: The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah, the Honorable William T. Thurman 2 presiding, is now in session. Got save the United States of 3 4 America and this honorable court. THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is Judge Thurman 5 calling in on the call-in line for the hearing set for 2:00 6 o'clock today. We have one matter. We're putting this all on 7 the record. And so we're going to have Tina call the case. 8 9 And then let me just call to see who's on the line, one at a 10 time. COPY Tina, will you call this case? 11 12 TINA COATES: In the matter of Bianca Ruiz. 13 THE COURT: Do we have someone representing the 14 Chapter 7 trustee? MR. RUPP: Yes, Your Honor, Stephen Rupp. 15 16 THE COURT: And do we have Ms. Ruiz, the debtor? 17 Yes. Good afternoon, Your Honor. MS. RUIZ: 18 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Do we have anyone else 19 on this call who wishes to make an appearance? Doesn't sound 20 like it. 21 Okay. Well, this is the time set for the issuing of 22 a ruling on a couple of motions the trustee had filed. I've 23 prepared some notes and some outlines that I'm going to go 24 through and read. I hope I catch everything that you've 25 presented to the court. So I'm going to go through it with

some degree of detail.

On December 8th of last year, the Chapter 7 trustee, Mr. Rupp, filed his motion to turn over property, that was found at docket number 111, citing the code section 521, 542, and 727 as authority, as well as Bankruptcy Rule 4002 and local Rule 4002-1.

In his motion, the trustee requested the debtor turn over the bankruptcy estate's portion of the equity remaining in a 2013 Audi A5, as well as the estate's balance of the 2021 tax refunds. The trustee requests the court order the debtor turn over the Audi or its equivalent, \$5,181. He calculates this turnover amount of \$5,181 by taking the scheduled value of the vehicle at \$8,181, less the \$3,000 exemption. And that's found at docket 100 in the amended schedules A, B, and C.

The trustee further asserts that the debtor currently owes \$2,400 to the estate for her tax refunds for 2021.

Currently the debtor and the trustee have an agreement that the debtor will pay the \$2,450 installments from November '22 through February '23, with the balance due on March 1, 2023.

The debtor has paid at least one of the installments by the middle last month, January, 2023.

In addition, on December 20, 2022, the Chapter 7 trustee filed a motion to approve a compromise and settlement under Rule 9019, as found at ECF docket 115, with an amended motion to approve the settlement at docket 118. Under the

terms of the settlement, the trustee is seeking is to compromise settled claims that may exist with respect to certain property.

Under the terms of the settlement, the trustee will transfer all interest in claims that the of the bankruptcy estate in a 2002 Nissan Xterra and a 2008 Subaru Forester, which the debtor listed on her amended schedule C at docket 100. To the non-debtor's spouse, Jacob Ruiz, who I'll just refer to as Mr. Ruiz today.

In return, Mr. Ruiz will transfer any legal claim he has in the 2013 Audi to the trustee. This transfer will include any interest Mr. Ruiz held in the Audi due to the payments that he made on the Audi vehicle loan, or that he might otherwise have pursuant to the community property laws of the state of California, due to the parties' pending divorce proceeding there.

The amount Mr. Ruiz paid post-petition towards the loan secured by the Audi was no less than \$4,016. The trustee and Ms. Ruiz acknowledge that the settlement is subject to notice to the parties in interest in the bankruptcy case and approval of this court is necessary. And both parties, Mr. Ruiz and the trustee sign the settlement, which, of course, is subject to court approval.

As part of the settlement, and as required by applicable case law, the trustee outlined why the bankruptcy

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court should approve the settlement, and he cited the case of Kopexa Realty, cited at 213 Bankruptcy Reporter 1020 from the Tenth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel, which this court adopts, and finds persuasive.

The trustee served the settlement motion on the creditor matrix on December 22nd at ECF 120 along with a commensurate notice of hearing.

In response to both the motion to turn over property and the motion to approve the settlement, the debtor filed her response at docket 11 -- or excuse me, 122, and her amended response at docket 131, which I will collectively refer to as the debtor's response today.

In her response, the debtor asserts that any post-petition funds used to pay off the Audi by Mr. Ruiz are excluded from the bankruptcy estate for the case of in re: Villescas from this court, of 2021. Thus, Ms. Ruiz contends that trustee is only entitled to \$1,168 for her remaining interest in the Audi.

She calculates this amount by taking the Audi's scheduled value of \$8,181, less her \$3,000 exemption, less the \$4,013 paid post-petition, and the lien that existed that paid post-petition, and off the greater amount that trustee claims.

Finally, the debtor argues that because of estate already owns Mr. Ruiz' interest in the Audi, Mr. Ruiz cannot convey that interest.

On January 19 of this year, 2023, the court conducted a hearing on the trustee's motions to turn over and to settle.

Ms. Ruiz appeared on her own behalf. Mr. Rupp appeared as the Chapter 7 trustee. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court took the matter under advisement. After review of the relevant pleadings on the docket, hearing the argument of the parties at the January 19 hearing, and conducting its own independent research of applicable law, the court will now issue this ruling.

The current motion for compromise, along with his motion for turn over of the A5 Audi was served on all creditors, parties in interest, including the debtor, and the court finds notice to be appropriate and adequate in all respects. The court further finds appropriate jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 157(b), and this is a core matter. Venue is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. 1408.

Taking the motion to compromise, first, and sometimes I'm going to refer to it by its rule number, Rule 9019. Taking that one first, the court first addresses this -- his motion at docket 118. Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure permits the bankruptcy court to approve a compromise or settlement between the trustee and another party after notice -- after proper notice and hearing.

Prior to approving a settlement, the trustee must explain why the settlement agreement meets the in re: Kopexa

Realty prongs. And those prongs, specifically, are, 1. The probability of success in any underlying litigation on the merits; 2. Any difficulty in collection of the judgment; 3. A complexity and expense of litigation that might be required to further pursue the claim; and 4. A consideration of the best -- of the interests of creditors, and deference to their reasonable views. And again, that's the Tenth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel case, decided previously.

Here, the court finds the trustee has met all four prongs under Kopexa. First, the court finds that Mr. Ruiz received and signed the settlement agreement prior to the need to commence litigation. So there's no pending litigation at this time regarding the certain property, which avoids the added expense.

The settlement agreement states that Mr. Ruiz contends at least one of the vehicles is his separate property, and therefore would not be property of the estate. Litigation surrounding whether the vehicles are property of the estate could be costly, and the settlement agreement avoids this potential litigation.

Further, there is an inherent risk and cost of litigating the claims, and that -- I find that weighs in favor of the settlement. The debtor, and hence the bankruptcy estate, and Mr. Ruiz have a community property interest in both the Nissan and the Subaru, as well as the Audi. It is

uncertain what the value of those vehicles is, but the trustee believes there is equity in both--that is the Nissan and the Subaru--sufficient to make it worthwhile to pursue them for at least the debtor's portion.

These vehicles are apparently in the possession of Mr. Ruiz, who now resides in Florida on a Navy assignment.

Whether they're both in his possession or not, the same reasoning will apply in this ruling today.

Second, while the trustee expressed confidence that he could collect a judgment against Mr. Ruiz for the value of the estate's interest in those two vehicles, the cost of said collection weighs in favor of settlement, and would be somewhat complex. Further, Mr. Ruiz resides in Florida, as I mentioned, on his Navy assignment, making collection a little more difficult and tricky--and costly.

Third, continuing litigation of the bankruptcy estate's claim on Mr. Ruiz' property would be expensive, compared to any potential recovery.

Based on Mr. Ruiz' claim, proof of claim number 5, the potential recovery to the estate would be no less than \$4,013, but it is a given that there would be costs involved, namely the cost of litigation by the trustee and his legal expense, and eventual recovery of the two vehicles from wherever they are, and any cost of attendant storage and sale, which would likely offset some potential cash received from the

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sale of those two vehicles.

Given the amount in controversy, it is more economical for the trustee to avoid litigation on the matter, and proceed to settle with Mr. Ruiz, as he has proposed.

Fourth, the court finds trustee's avoidance of costly litigation (inaudible) reaps greater benefit to the creditors in this case, which weighs in favor of the settlement, and accordingly would be in the best interest of creditors, giving due consideration of the objection of the debtor and lack of any objections from any creditors, or anyone else.

Given that the trustee has met the four prongs in the Kopexa ruling, the court grants the trustee's motion to approve the amended settlement and compromise at EF -- that's electronic filing, number 118 on the docket.

So it be clear, and in summary, the trustee would receive the debtor's interest in the Audi A5 in exchange for any and all claims Mr. Ruiz may have in the same. Then Mr. Ruiz would retain the Nissan and Subaru without any claims of the bankruptcy estate.

The court notes that a portion of the debtor's objection to the settlement focuses on the debtor's connection -- contention, excuse me -- contention that the turn over of the Audi will not result in a meaningful distribution to the estate, and that the settlement agreement will give away estate property to Mr. Ruiz in exchange for nothing. And I find that

at docket 122.

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However, as the court has already explained, the trustee of -- the trustee's avoidance of costly litigation with Mr. Ruiz over a claim to -- or right to the vehicles weighs in favor of the settlement.

And to the extent the debtor is questioning the trustee's business judgment, it has long been the standard of this jurisdiction that the court will not interfere with the trustee's business judgment, made in good faith upon reasonable basis and within the trustee's authority. And I refer the parties to the case of Curlew Valley at 14 Bankruptcy Reporter 506 from 1981, which I find persuasive.

Further, the court finds no abuse of the discretion being exercised by the trustee in this business judgment.

Finally, although the court has considered the debtor's response, the court has concerns regarding the debtor's standing to object.

The general rule is that a Chapter 7 debtor lacks standing to object to orders of the bankruptcy court because of the commencement of liquidation proceeding extinguishes any pecuniary interest the debtor formerly held in the property of the estate. I take that as a quote from another bankruptcy court, that's the Cult Awareness case, found in that Northern District of Illinois in 1997. That's a 1997 Westlaw case, 327123.

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To overcome this issue, the debtor would need to show a pecuniary interest and cannot simply claim that there is a theoretical chance of a surplus in the estate to give her that pecuniary interest, but must show that such a surplus is a reasonable possibility by introducing evidence which the court could make such an inference.

And I take that from another case, my colleague Judge Terry Myers from Idaho. That's in the Rake case, R-A-K-E, found at 363 Bankruptcy Reporter 146 from 2007.

Noting this has been presented to indicate -- nothing has been presented to indicate that there will be a surplus in the case--a surplus, meaning an amount over and above payment in full to all creditors. And there's been no -- nothing has presented to show that that will be the case here, sufficient to give the debtor a pecuniary interest in the estate's administration of the assets.

However, because the parties did not address that standing issue, the court will not rest its decision solely on the debtor's apparent lack of standing.

The court now addresses the trustee's motion to turn over, found at docket 111. The trustee generally recites to sections 521, 542, and 727, and Bankruptcy Rules 4002 and local rule 4002-1 to support its motion requesting the debtor turn over the estate's portion of the equity in the Audi, as well as the estate's portion of the 2021 tax refunds, which may have

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already been agreed to, but I thought it would be best to memorialize that hear.

And under section 541(a), the 2021 tax refunds and equity in the vehicles minus the debtor's exemption in the Audi are considered property of the estate.

Although the court has previously found that the Audi is community property under California law, section 541(a)(2) of the bankruptcy code maintains that all community property becomes property of the estate at the date of filing, even though only one person filed. Therefore the equity minus the exemption in the Audi is property of the estate, and can be administered by the trustee.

The trustee and the debtor, in their filings, and at a prior hearings both agree that as of the petition date the Audi had a value of \$8,181, with a lien of \$4,013, with the \$3,000 exemption claim, leaving the bankruptcy estate with a \$1,168 interest. The parties also agree that Mr. Ruiz paid \$4,013 on the lien post-petition.

The debtor contends that that amount is exempt because it is traceable to her exempt support income. However, as of today's ruling, the debtor has filed no amended schedule C to indicate a different value or exemption in the Audi, or any other property.

So this ruling today is without consideration in the additional claim of exemption of the debtor, as that issue is

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not currently ripe for the decision of the court today.

Accordingly, the debtor will have and is granted 14 days from today to file an amended schedule A, B, and/or C, setting forth the basis for her claim of exemption in the \$4,013. The trustee shall have 30 days thereafter to object to the amended schedules and claim of exemption as set forth on his objection. Absent a timely filing of the amended schedule C by the debtor, the debtor will be required to turn over the full \$5,181 as the trustee requests, no later than March 16.

With these findings of fact and conclusions of law, the court grants the trustee's settlement motion and the motion for turn over as modified and explained herein today, and overrules the objections of the debtor.

This court will prepare the appropriate order consistent with this ruling today. Thank you for your participation today. The court will now be in recess.

(End of proceedings.)

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13 1 STATE OF UTAH COUNTY OF SALT LAKE) 2 I, CECILEE WILSON, Certified Shorthand 3 Reporter for the State of Utah, certify: 4 5 That I received the audio recording in this matter, that I transcribed it into typewriting, and that a 6 7 full, true, and correct transcription of said audio recording 8 so recorded and transcribed is set forth in the foregoing pages inclusive, except where it is indicated that the recording was 9 10 inaudible. 11 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither counsel 12 for nor related to any party to said action nor in anywise interested in the outcome thereof. 13 14 Certified and dated this 10th day of April, 15 2023. 16 Circles Wilson 17 CECILEE WILSON, CSR, RDR, CRR Certified Shorthand Reporter 18 for the State of Utah 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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